

SOME BUTTER TESTS

METHODS BY WHICH TO DISTINGUISH THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

The Use of Preservatives With Fresh Meat—Coloring Matter In Many Sausages—How to Detect Boric Acid In Meat Products.

It is a matter of common information that oleomargarine is sometimes substituted for butter and that rancid and badly made butter is frequently melted, washed with soda and churned with milk for the preparation of renovated or process butter.

Methods are available which, with a little practice, may be employed to distinguish between fresh butter, renovated or process butter and oleomargarine.

The "spoon" test has been suggested as a household test and is commonly used by analytical chemists for distinguishing fresh butter from renovated butter or oleomargarine. A lump of butter two or three times the size of a pea is placed in a large spoon and it is then heated over an alcohol burner. If more convenient, the spoon may be held above the chimney of an ordinary kerosene lamp, or it may even be held over an ordinary illuminating gas burner. If the sample in question be fresh butter it will boil quietly with the evolution of a large number of small bubbles throughout the mass which produce a large amount of foam. Oleomargarine and process butter, on the other hand, sputter and crackle, making a noise similar to that heard when a green stick is placed in a fire. Another point of distinction is noted if a small portion of the sample is placed in a small bottle and set in a vessel of water sufficiently warm to melt the sample. The sample is kept melted from half an hour to an hour, when it is examined. If renovated butter or oleomargarine, the fat will be turbid, while if genuine, fresh butter the fat will almost certainly be entirely clear.

To manipulate what is known as the "waterhouse," or milk, test about two ounces of sweet milk is placed in a wide mouthed bottle, which is set in a vessel of boiling water. When the milk is thoroughly heated a teaspoonful of butter is added and the mixture stirred with a splinter of wood until the fat is melted. The bottle is then placed in a dish of ice water and the stirring continued until the fat solidifies. Now, if the sample be butter, either fresh or renovated, it will be solidified in a granular condition and distributed through the milk in small particles. If, on the other hand, the sample consists of oleomargarine it solidifies practically in one piece and may be lifted by the stirrer from the milk.

Many persons believe that the great mass of the fresh meat sold on the market is preserved chemically. This impression is entirely unfounded. The cold storage facilities of the present day make the use of preservatives with fresh meat unnecessary, and the larger packing houses do not employ them. It sometimes happens that local butchers sprinkle preservatives over a cut of meat in order that they may keep it exposed on the block or hanging in a show window as an advertisement. The use of chemical preservatives with fresh meat is confined to this practice alone.

Preservatives are very commonly used with chopped meats and sausages, especially fresh sausage. They are always employed with canned Vienna and Frankfurter sausages inclosed in casings with the ends tied. Where the ends are cut preservatives may be absent. The reason for this is that the temperature required for the complete sterilization of sausages will either burst or distort the skins when the ends are tied, whereas sausages with cut ends afford an opportunity for the escape of the water and steam.

With many varieties of sausages, both fresh and smoked, and with chopped meats of all descriptions, coloring matter is sometimes employed. This is done partly for the purpose of satisfying an unnatural demand for a high colored article and partly sometimes to conceal the grayish color characteristic of old meat, which should not be used at all.

The preservatives employed with meat products are boric acid, borax and sulphites. To detect boric acid about a tablespoonful of the chopped meat is thoroughly macerated with a little water, pressed through a bag and two or three tablespoonfuls of the liquid placed in a sauce dish with fifteen or twenty drops of strong hydro-

chloric acid for each tablespoonful. The liquid is then filtered through filter paper and a piece of tumeric paper dipped into it and dried near a lamp or stove. If boric acid or borax were used for preserving the sample the tumeric paper should be changed to a bright cherry red color. If too much hydrochloric acid has been employed a dirty brownish red color is obtained, which interferes with the color due to the presence of boric acid. Now, if a drop of household ammonia be added to the colored tumeric paper and it turns a dark green, almost black color, then boric acid is present. If the reddish color, however, was caused by the use of too much hydrochloric acid, this green color does not form.

The corrosive nature of hydrochloric acid must not be lost sight of. It must not be allowed to touch the flesh, clothes or any metal.—New York Tribune.

Abscess.

Abscesses, with few exceptions, are indicative of constipation or debility. W. H. Harrison, Cleveland, Miss., writes, Aug. 15, 1902: "I want to say a word of praise for Ballard's Snow Liniment. I stepped on a nail, which caused the cords in my leg to contract and an abscess to rise in my knee, and the doctor told me that I would have a stiff leg, so one day I went to J. F. Lord's drug store (who is now in Denver, Colo.) He recommended a bottle of Snow Liniment. I got a 50c size, and it cured my leg. It is the best liniment in the world." Sold by W. M. Johnson.

Level of Two Seas.

When attention was first called to the practicability of a canal from the Mediterranean to the Red sea by the first Napoleon a corps of surveyors was sent out to "run the levels." They reported that the scheme would necessarily have to be abandoned because the level of the Red sea was thirty feet six and a half inches higher than that of the Mediterranean. That report put a damper on the canal project for several years. In 1847, however, some "doubting Thomases" prevailed on the great powers to resurvey the route. England sent Robert Stephenson, Austria M. Talbot and France Signor Negrelli. They found that the two seas had exactly the same level, and the Suez canal was the result.

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Woman's Logic.

"Yes, my father made me give him up. He isn't any good at all."
"Is that so, dear?"
"Yes, indeed. Why, even the neighbors said he was worthless. He dissipates and is horrid."
"You don't say?"
"In fact, I hate him."
"Gracious! But have you heard that he is to be married to Belle?"
"What? That Belle? Why, what on earth does a nice young man like him want with such a girl as Belle? I am surprised."—Columbus Dispatch.

He Asked For It.

"Do you know that the coin you lent me was a counterfeit?" said the habitual borrower.
"Oh, sure I do. You said that you needed it bad."

A person suffering from chronic rheumatism should avoid dried fish, cooked oysters, pork, veal and turkey.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 4888, LAWS OF FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given that Bell, Colson & Co., a copartnership composed of W. E. Bell, N. G. Wade and Perry M. Colson, purchasers of Tax Certificate No. 72, dated the 2nd day of July, A. D. 1900, have filed said certificate in my office, and have made application for tax deed to issue in accordance with law. Said certificates embrace the following described property situated in Alachua county, Florida, to-wit:

W. S. of S. 4 & N. 4 of S. 4 Sec. 15, T. 10, R. 15-40 acres. S. W. 4 of S. 4 Sec. 24, T. 10, R. 15-40 acres. and N. 4 of S. 4 Sec. 25, T. 10, R. 15-40 acres.

The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificates in the name of John Flannery.

Unless said certificates shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1905.

Witness my official signature and seal this 2nd day of September, A. D. 1905.

S. H. WIENGENS, Clerk Circuit Court Alachua Co., Fla.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TAX DEED UNDER SECTION 8 OF CHAPTER 4888, LAWS OF FLORIDA.

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S. W. 4 of S. 4 Sec. 14, T. 10, R. 15-40 acres. The said land being assessed at the date of the issuance of such certificate in the name of Central Phosphate Co.

Unless said certificate shall be redeemed according to law, tax deed will issue thereon on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1905.

Witness my official signature and seal this 2nd day of September, A. D. 1905.

S. H. WIENGENS, Clerk Circuit Court Alachua Co., Fla.

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1:50 p.m. Daily	Palatka, Jacksonville, North, East and West	1:30 p.m. Daily
12:05 p.m. Daily	High Springs, Waveross, Savannah, Brunswick, Albany, Atlanta, all Points North, East West	8:10 p.m. Daily
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Lv Jesup, Ga.	So. Ry.	11:40a	10:40p	Lv Jesup, Ga.	So. Ry.	11:40a	10:40p
Lv Savannah, Ga.	So. Ry.	1:20p	12:15a	Lv Macon, Ga.	So. Ry.	1:20p	12:15a
Ar Columbia, S. C.	So. Ry.	6:55p	6:00a	Ar Atlanta, Ga.	So. Ry.	6:55p	6:00a
Ar Charlotte, N. C.	So. Ry.	10:25p	9:55a	Ar Rome, Ga.	So. Ry.	10:25p	9:55a
Ar Greensboro, N. C.	So. Ry.	1:13a	12:51p	Ar Dalton, Ga.	So. Ry.	1:13a	12:51p
Ar Danville, Va.	So. Ry.	2:21a	2:10p	Ar Chattanooga, Tenn.	So. Ry.	2:21a	2:10p
Ar Richmond, Va.	So. Ry.	6:58a	6:42p	Ar Lexington, Ky.	Q & C	6:58a	6:42p
Ar Lynchburg, Va.	So. Ry.	4:34a	4:20p	Ar Cincinnati, O.	Q & C	4:34a	4:20p
Ar Charlottesville, Va.	So. Ry.	6:18a	6:10p	Lv Cincinnati, O.	Big Four	6:18a	6:10p
Ar Washington, D. C.	So. Ry.	9:50a	9:50p	Ar Chicago, Ill.	Big Four	9:50a	9:50p
Ar Baltimore, Md.	P. R. R.	11:30a	11:25p	Lv Cincinnati, O.	Pa Lines	11:30a	11:25p
Ar W. Philadelphia	P. R. R.	1:45p	2:55a	Ar Chicago, Ill.	Pa Lines	1:45p	2:55a
Ar New York, N. Y.	P. R. R.	4:18p	6:30a	Lv Cincinnati, O.	C. H. & D.	4:18p	6:30a

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Ar Columbia, S. C.	So. Ry.	6:00a	Ar Columbia, S. C.	So. Ry.	6:00a
Ar Asheville, N. C.	So. Ry.	1:50p	Ar Asheville, N. C.	So. Ry.	1:50p
Ar Hot Springs, N. C.	So. Ry.	2:37p	Ar Hot Springs, N. C.	So. Ry.	2:37p
Ar Knoxville, Tenn.	So. Ry.	6:00p	Ar Knoxville, Tenn.	So. Ry.	6:00p
Ar Louisville, Ky.	So. Ry.	8:50a	Ar Louisville, Ky.	So. Ry.	8:50a
Ar St. Louis, Mo.	So. Ry.	4:56p	Ar St. Louis, Mo.	So. Ry.	4:56p
Ar Cincinnati, O.	Q & C	8:15a	Ar Cincinnati, O.	Q & C	8:15a

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